

THE CHRONICLE.

R. H. YANCEY, Editor.

Clarksville, Tenn., May 31, 1884.

TERMS: \$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

THE CALL FOR THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

To the Democracy of Tennessee:
By direction of the State Democratic Executive Committee, you are hereby notified to assemble in convention, at the capital in Nashville, on Wednesday, June 12, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the following purpose, to wit:

To nominate a candidate for Governor; to nominate three candidates for Railroad Commissioners; to appoint delegates (and alternates) to the National Democratic Convention to be held at Chicago, Ill., July 18, 1884, for the State at large, and two for each Congressional district; to nominate two alternates for the State at large, and to select one for each Congressional district, and to transact such other business as may be necessary.

To this end, the Chairman of the County Conventions throughout the State are hereby notified to convene their respective committees, and call conventions of the Democracy of their counties, respectively, at the following places, to wit: To the State at large, at Nashville, on the 18th of June.

J. J. VESTER, Chairman.

J. F. HILLMAN, Secy.

Nashville, April 18, 1884.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

To the Democracy of Montgomery County: You are hereby notified to assemble in Convention, at the Court House in Clarksville, on Saturday, May 31, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention which meets at Nashville on the 18th of June.

All Democrats throughout the county, irrespective of past differences, are requested to assemble at their voting places in their respective Districts, at 5 o'clock p. m., Saturday, May 31st, and appoint delegates to the County Convention.

By order of the Democratic Executive Committee.

CLARK W. TYLER, Chairman.

May 18, 1884.

THE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

Some Tennessee Newspapers have recently been giving mysterious warnings to Democratic conventions to be on the lookout for certain shrewd enemies in disguise who are likely to capture them before they know it if the conventions don't keep their weather eye open. The CHRONICLE don't feel called on to repeat this advice to the convention that assembles in the Court House to-day. This body is likely to be composed of intelligent citizens, all of whom are pretty well acquainted with the political situation of one another and the masquerading willow-wallopers will be readily recognized if he should put in an appearance. If we should presume to give advice to the convention it would be that it bear in mind the fact that the Democratic party is dangerously divided on the eve of a Presidential election. In our opinion wisdom should dictate that no fuel be added to the flame recently kindled in Washington. If we disagree with any faction of the party, it is certainly not to the interest of the party that the members of that faction be branded as traitors and renegades and sent over to the enemy unless they meekly subscribe to our way of thinking. Tennessee Democrats above all others should know the danger of division. The Bate movement was a compromise alone did the Democrats of Tennessee regain control of the State. The convention should be guided by sound judgment in all matters and not by the fiery counsel of extremists or the blatant bombast of designing demagogues. That a reduction in taxation is needed should not lead the convention into a war on useful industries that are needed to build up the country. The manufacturer, the miner and the wool grower, are not necessarily bloated and oppressive monopolists and the outcry against their interests is a form of Quixotism that bodes no good to the Democratic party at the nation. The convention to-day should be positive in all things but rash in nothing, and its action cannot be very far wrong.

SENTENCED TO HANG.

Win. Spence was sentenced in the Criminal Court at Nashville Friday to be hung on the 18th of July, and the case has been appealed to the Supreme Court. We do not wish to anticipate the action of the court in confirming the death sentence, and we mean nothing of the kind when we say that the execution of Spence would establish a good precedent and have a healthy effect in Tennessee. The administration of justice has grown too loose in our State, and a first class hanging would be a change in the right direction. Nashville would be a good place to have such a show and it might put a stop to the weekly killings that have occurred there so regularly in the past. Spence would be a good case with which to begin the new order. He belongs to the higher class, has property and is well connected. If a man of that kind is hung, the criminal who comes from a lower level in society can't expect to escape so easily as he has heretofore done.

The Legislature of 1880-81 passed a resolution empowering the comptroller to employ assistants to look into the books of the various county officers throughout the State, who collect State revenue, and find out from them the amounts due the State and not paid over. The provision was a good one and saved the State a considerable amount of money that would otherwise have been lost. There is complaint now, however, that the original intent of the resolution has been abused and that the attorneys employed are now ways the best for the place, but sometimes invents a revenue tariff and its reduction to a revenue tariff is demanded but there is no desire to disturb or injure the manufacturing industries of the country. To the contrary, our citizens very generally recognize the immense benefit that will accrue to this section from the building of factories and the development of the mineral wealth that lies hidden in our soil. A revenue tariff so adjusted as to afford all needed protection is what the Montgomery county man wants.

The Milan Exchange says that judging from the evidence shown by the trade issue of the CHRONICLE, Clarksville is on a big boom. The flourishing exhibit made in our big paper would be likely to create such an impression, but the idea is not exactly correct. The steady advancement that Clarksville is making is something healthier than a big boom. There is a gradual growth all along the line here that means permanency in the improvement that is being made and is far preferable to the defunct boom in which some towns overtook their real importance and then fell far below the mark as they have gone before it.

FREE trade ideas don't flourish in Mexico. That republic has begun to awake from a long slumber and join the civilized nations of the earth in the march of progress. To protect the infant industries begun there, tariff duties have been increased five per cent. all round.

A COMPARISON.

The Hopkinsville New Era, in its last week's issue, lamented the decline of the telephone exchange in that once promising village, and said that the list of subscribers had "gradually diminished till practically none are left." 'Twas all right that the New Era should indulge in these regrets and we have no fault to find with its lachrymose utterances, but why it should go out of the way to make such a reckless and ungrounded assertion as is contained in the following, we are at a loss to understand.

"Our neighbor, Hopkinsville, with fewer inhabitants and transacting a smaller annual business, has a telephone exchange consisting of fifty business houses and twenty-five residences and there is no reason why Hopkinsville should not have as many."

The New Era is a very excellent paper, and can generally be relied on as accurate in all it says. We are all the more surprised, therefore, that in the face of facts it should so boldly assert that Clarksville transacts a smaller annual business than her pleasant little neighbor in Christian county. It would not be necessary to present figures in refutation of this assertion to any business man who is at all acquainted with the two towns. The absurdity of such a claim is apparent on its face, but to bring the matter to a test we offer the following:

The business of both Clarksville and Hopkinsville is largely founded on the tobacco trade. The amount of tobacco received and sold in the two places may, therefore, be taken as a criterion for estimating the business that each town transacts. We will take a Hopkinsville authority on this point and abide by what it says. The report of Messrs. C. F. Jarrett & Co., of Hopkinsville, issued May 17th of the present year, gives the following receipts and sales of the two markets:

HOPKINSVILLE.

Receipts for week ending May 17, 1884, 365 bbls.

Receipts for year ending May 17, 1884, 5,901 bbls.

Sales for week ending May 17, 1884, 365 bbls.

Sales for year ending May 17, 1884, 5,901 bbls.

CLARKSVILLE.

Receipts for week ending May 17, 1884, 1,509 bbls.

Receipts for year ending May 17, 1884, 18,744 bbls.

Sales for week ending May 17, 1884, 1,509 bbls.

Sales for year ending May 17, 1884, 18,744 bbls.

Comment on this exhibit would be entirely superfluous. As we said above the figures are taken from the circular of a Hopkinsville house and we are willing to vouch for their accuracy. We don't care to humiliate our neighbor and completely crush it with more figures on this subject, but we can't stop without saying that one warehouse in Clarksville has received more tobacco this season than has been received in all of Hopkinsville. Mr. Major, the obliging book keeper of the Grange Warehouse, this city, informs us that their receipts up to the 17th inst., approximated 6,524 bbls, 633 bbls more than was received in Hopkinsville during the same time.

As we have said above, to estimate the tobacco trade in either of the two towns of which we are speaking, but we will venture to say that a comparison of any other trade will make as great a disparagement against Hopkinsville as that shown above. The wholesale business done by the merchants of Clarksville is larger and covers a much greater extent of country than that done by the merchants of Hopkinsville. Our business buildings are better than those of Hopkinsville. We have a bigger town and a better town, and the difference is growing wider every day. We have a very kindly feeling for Hopkinsville and would be glad to see it flourish, but the New Era instituted the comparison and we feel called on to refute the assertion it made.

PROHIBITION.

The Prohibitionists who assembled in Nashville last week acted wisely in not attempting to force the question in which they are interested on the political parties. It is doubtful that they could secure the endorsement of either party. Tennessee temperance men are not ready to sacrifice their political faith and the welfare of the party to which they adhere, to the advancement of temperance principles. It is wise in the prohibitionists, therefore, to make the question a side issue. The next legislature will be petitioned to submit a constitutional amendment providing for prohibition to be voted on by the people. If it should do so, the time for holding the election should be fixed in an off year at a time when no other general election is to be held. The question can then have a free and fair consideration without the influences that a concurrent political election would necessarily bring to bear on it.

We are merely speaking of the wisdom exercised by the convention in determining not to mix the temperance question with politics. We don't mean that what we have said should commit us or against prohibition. It will be time enough to speak out in that regard when the proposed constitutional amendment is submitted to the people.

The prevalent opinion on the tariff question among the citizens of this county, so far as we have been able to ascertain it, is a very moderate one and entirely in conformity with the views of the CHRONICLE. The average idea hereabouts is that anything but a revenue tariff is unconstitutional, unjust and wantonly oppressive on the taxpayer. A reform of the existing tariff and its reduction to a revenue tariff is demanded but there is no desire to disturb or injure the manufacturing industries of the country. To the contrary, our citizens very generally recognize the immense benefit that will accrue to this section from the building of factories and the development of the mineral wealth that lies hidden in our soil. A revenue tariff so adjusted as to afford all needed protection is what the Montgomery county man wants.

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GOOD CONGRESSIONAL TIMBER.

We say from the papers that the list of names in the Tenth Tennessee district are talking about Chas. A. Stainback, Esq., of Somerville, for Congressman. The CHRONICLE is so far removed from the Tenth district that it can't presume to have any voice in the local politics that agitate the public mind down that way, but still we may be allowed to remark that Mr. Stainback has a peculiar fitness for the position mentioned. He is a lawyer of fine ability, a forcible and pleasing speaker, and remarkably well versed in all questions of a political nature. Mr. Stainback is moreover a young man who could carry into the National Legislature the vigorous and healthy ideas of the New South, and would be in no way tinged with the foginess that seems to cling to some of our Congressmen. One thing could be relied on; his position on every important measure would be clearly defined. His talents would not be expended in ingenious attempts to straddle all questions and express a positive opinion on none. He is not an able fence rider. He has a keen black eye that could probably catch that of the Speaker when necessity demanded, and he would not go before his constituents with a mouth full of political platitudes and generalized blandishments. In short, he is not by nature a pot-house politician. The Tenth district needs a good Congressman and Chas. Stainback will fill the bill.

The Clarksville Chronicle issued a large extra double-edition on the 17th inst., which contained illustrations of the prominent business houses and places of interest of Clarksville. We must compliment our contemporary upon its enterprise.—Union City Our Country.

The Clarksville Chronicle of last week came to us in a mammoth sheet being double its ordinary size, having a cut and short history of all the public buildings and many of excellent illustrations of the city. Clarksville.—Nashville County Democrat.

The Clarksville Chronicle came out double size last week, containing cuts of many of the most important institutions of that city. It was the best advertisement of the town and county that has ever been gotten up in Tennessee.—Chattanooga Commercial.

The Clarksville Chronicle, always a first-class paper, outperformed itself last week, by appearing as a double issue, containing numerous excellent illustrations of the city's buildings and places in Clarksville, with full and graphic descriptions of the city's interests and its progress. The issue was a credit to Tennessee journalism.—Chattanooga Commercial.

Last week's edition of the Clarksville Chronicle did honor to the publishers of that city. It was an immense, handsomely illustrated, well printed double sheet, writing up the business of the city. Judging from the evidence shown by the paper, Clarksville is on a big boom. We wish its people continued prosperity, for they deserve it.—Milan Exchange.

TOBACCO AND GEOLOGY.

To the Chronicle: These two subjects seem to lie rather far apart at first sight, but let us see whether they are not more closely related than appears on the surface.

It is well known to all engaged in the tobacco trade that there is a certain brand of the weed indispensable in some markets which is sold in Europe under the name of Clarksville Tobacco, and that this variety is only produced, and can only be produced, within a certain portion of Northern Tennessee and Southern Kentucky, which is known as the Clarksville Tobacco District. The Clarksville brand of tobacco is so peculiar to this district as the choicest brand of Hochheimer wine is to the vineyards of a certain hill country in Germany called the Johannisberg.

It is with the Geological relations of this district that we are now concerned, it belongs to the great subterranean formation of Tennessee and Kentucky; but this formation consists of two distinct strata very diverse in their character. The lower of them, not belonging to the tobacco district, may be observed along the Nashville railroad between Springfield and the ridge, noted by the thin, pale coral appearance of the soil and the growth of diminutive scrub oak; but further west this is overlaid by a stronger and more retentive clay soil richly impregnated with iron which imparts to it a deep reddish brown hue; it is at once recognized by geologists by the presence in it in vast abundance of a large fossil coral called the Lithostrotion Canadense. The gradual decomposition of this coral, together with that of the limestone rocks in which it was embedded has produced the soil which produces the Clarksville tobacco; where the Lithostrotion coral does not occur the Clarksville tobacco refuses to grow.

Struck by this coincidence and desiring to ascertain the cause of it if possible, we some time ago handed to Prof. Weber and his class of young chemists some specimens of the Lithostrotion Canadense to analyze. They did so and reported the substance to consist of silica with some iron, a little carbonate of lime and traces of organic matter, but silica by far the most abundant ingredient.

Here then, is one class of facts; the soil on which the Clarksville tobacco grows consists, first of a basis of stiff, tenacious clay, capable of holding in combination any chemical ingredients that may be added to it, next of constant additions to it of silica and lime from the decompositions of the coral and limestone with which it is everywhere in contact.

That is one class of facts, now look at another: It has long been known among the students of organic chemistry that tobacco leaves when burned leaves a more abundant ash than any other vegetable substance. The ash left after smoking a good cigar is a demonstration of this; no other vegetable substance of the same weight will leave nearly as much ash as this. Now, the ashes left by any organic substance are its mineral constituents representing the ingredients that drive it into the air in distinction from its organic ingredients which it derives from the atmosphere.

Finally, the ash left after burning tobacco being analyzed consists almost entirely of silica and lime, with some carbonate of potash which enters into the composition of all plants. Now, put our two classes of facts together. The coral and limestone which abound in the tobacco district yield to the soil a constant supply of silica and lime. It is not wonderful, therefore, that a soil deriving a constant supply of those chemicals from the sources we have indicated should produce a peculiarly vigorous and luxuriant variety of the tobacco plant.

It is not strange to contemplate that a minute animal working hundreds of thousands of years ago to produce the coral we call the Lithostrotion Canadense at the bottom of the sea which now covers the land in which now we live, should have been unconsciously and unintentionally building up the future standing of Clarksville in the tobacco market. The theory we have here laid down of course needs confirmation, but it may be mentioned here that the island of Cuba, which has given its name to another celebrated brand of tobacco, is a coral island, its whole soil being the result of decomposing coral. W.

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT US.

We publish below another long list of complimentary notices of the Clarksville Chronicle. We are under many obligations to our brothers of the press for the nice things they say about us and assure them that we feel highly flattered at their lavish praise. We reproduce these comments to give the citizens of Clarksville an idea of how our enterprise was looked on abroad and to show the extensive advertising that it has given the town. We still have on hand some extra copies of the paper which will sell at reasonable rates to parties who wish to mail them.

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The Clarksville Chronicle comes to us this week as an illustrated paper. It is filled to overflowing with engravings of the public and private buildings of that city. The Clarksville Chronicle is a credit to Tennessee journalism.—Chattanooga Commercial.

Our Clarksville neighbor, the Chronicle, issued an immense trade issue last week, containing a historical and business sketch of Clarksville with twenty-five illustrations of her business houses, public buildings and manufacturing plants. It was double the regular size of the paper, and was not only creditable to the publishers, but it was a notable issue. Not one city in a dozen would show such a spirit of enterprise as to extend substantial encouragement to such a publication. —Hopkinsville South Kentuckian.

The Clarksville Chronicle of last week is out in a mammoth double number of eight pages with nine columns to the page, which is given a review of the business interests of that thriving city. It also gives fine illustrations of the most prominent buildings of the place. The Chronicle is one of the best changes that comes to our table, and this last demonstration is but a further evidence of the high spirit of the paper.—McMinnville Southern Standard.

We have received a few sample copies of the Clarksville (Tenn.) Chronicle. The paper is a credit to the publishers. It is a handsome eight page paper, filled with cuts of the various public buildings and business houses of the city, each accompanied by a short description. The paper reflects much credit on its publishers and will be of great advantage to the city. We shall be glad to see the papers to any one calling at our office and it is our intention to make up our Clarksville on the same plan.—Tennessee State, Commercial.

Talk about enterprise, but the Clarksville Chronicle of last week heads anything in the shape of newspaper enterprise we have seen since we have been on the journalistic staff. It was a 9 column paper, and four pages were literally full of business descriptions, with many good illustrations of her public buildings. This certainly shows enterprise on the part of the publishers of the Chronicle, as well as showing the thrift and push of our business men.—Clarksville—Union City Anchor.

The Clarksville Chronicle exhibited an almost unparalleled degree of enterprise by its issue of last week to more than twice its usual size, giving a business history of Clarksville. The sheet, as printed, was nearly a yard wide, and was a most improved style, and of course it could not elicit the admiration of its readers. We are personally acquainted with the editor, and know him to have the ring of an energetic business man.—Duncan, Ky., Dispatch.

The Clarksville Chronicle, one of our most valued exchanges, "did itself proud" last week, by issuing a regular "blatant sheet," which was a well illustrated and graphically written description of that town. Every thing in the "make-up" of that issue, from the first class, would be a credit to any newspaper office in the land. Brothers Nebett & Titus have done well for their feeling proud of their achievement, and the citizens of Clarksville will no doubt appreciate this, in distinction from the "inferior" interests of their town.—Dickson County Press.

The illustrated edition of the Clarksville Chronicle, issued last week in the interest of Clarksville and Montgomery county, is a creditable enterprise to the publishers, the city of Clarksville and the State. The best buildings and blocks in Clarksville were shown up to the level, and several of the most beautiful landscapes in that beautiful country were illustrated. It is not wonderful, therefore, that a soil deriving a constant supply of those chemicals from the sources we have indicated should produce a peculiarly vigorous and luxuriant variety of the tobacco plant.

It is not strange to contemplate that a minute animal working hundreds of thousands of years ago to produce the coral we call the Lithostrotion Canadense at the bottom of the sea which now covers the land in which now we live, should have been unconsciously and unintentionally building up the future standing of Clarksville in the tobacco market. The theory we have here laid down of course needs confirmation, but it may be mentioned here that the island of Cuba, which has given its name to another celebrated brand of tobacco, is a coral island, its whole soil being the result of decomposing coral. W.

The Broadhurst Commencement. The commencement exercises of Broadhurst Institute came off Thursday night in Elder's Opera House. The "sweet girl graduates" and undergraduate, too, for that matter, never fails "to draw;" she has attracted aside from the merits of her performances. Taking this in connection with the fact that the programme Thursday night was remarkably well chosen and that the character of Broadhurst Institute and the teachers employed there was an assurance that it would be well executed; it was not at all surprising that the house was well filled.

The program was made up of music, essays and recitations, as is usual on such occasions, and the awarding of diplomas was also an interesting feature. The vocal class, composed of a number of young ladies, sang several choruses, which were executed in good style. Misses Alma Coud, Sallie Slaughter and Mingle Brandon made recitations and acquitted themselves finely. A recitation in concert by "The Intermediate Class" was well done. Miss Sallie Slaughter read the Salutatory. Her subject was "Our Southland," and was a well considered dissertation on the prospects of the South, that proved its fair author abreast with the spirit of progress now awake in our section and which would have done credit to a masculine brain. Miss Emma Wilson chose for the subject the following stanza:

"Think naught a trifle,
Though it small appear,
Small hands make the mountain,
Moments make the year."
She entertained the audience with a fine composition embellished with pretty language and poetic thought. "The Horizon Widens as We Ascend," was a pleasing essay by Miss Maude Gill, of which the audience showed evident appreciation. Miss Lucy Wright chose for her subject "Progress," and her essay was a very commendable production. The valedictory, "It Will Frow While thou art Sleeping," was delivered in excellent style by Miss Bettie Cole. Some of its farcical utterances were touchingly pathetic and awakened the sympathies of the audience.

We haven't space to mention the many musical attractions of the evening. Probably a vocal solo by Miss Maude Gill and a vocal Duet by Misses Gill and Brandon were the most appreciated performances by the pupils. Misses Diehl and Channell, teachers, gave several instrumental solos. The instrumental solos were fine, and the latter song "Kathleen Mavourneen" in a style that lent additional charms to the soothing cadence and rhythmic delight of that always attractive song.

Before closing this notice we must speak in genuine praise of the recitations with which Miss Channell delighted the audience. She is a cultured elocutionist, and possesses in an eminent degree the subtle quality that attracts and holds fast the attention of her hearers.

The Blair Educational Bill only provides for the distribution of a surplus that has already accumulated. When the amount appropriated has been disbursed the law will cease to operate. The surplus was taken from the people by over taxation, and the educational bill is the best means yet proposed of returning the money.

The Democratic convention held at Bradford, in Gibson county, last week, endorsed Governor Bate and adopted the Ohio tariff plank, word for word. Gibson county Democrats are sound and sensible.

The building of one factory and the starting of another has increased the value of real estate in Trenton, Tenn., 30 per cent. It is always so, and the town that wants to flourish must take cognizance of the fact.

The Republican National Convention meets at Chicago next Tuesday. Numbers of wire workers and politicians are already on the ground and the delegates are beginning to arrive.

Judge Stanley Matthews, of the United States Supreme bench, as with Judge Hammond in the hearing of a case in Memphis, this week.

Oratorical Contest. The contest for the first and second speaker's medals will take place at the Cabinet building, Tuesday, June 3, at 8 o'clock sharp. The following are the speakers, with their subjects:

Wm. C. Fitts, "Westminster Abbey and its Occupants."
E. M. Hicks, "The Land we Love."
J. Martin, "Changes of Nature."
L. H. Richardson, "There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough how we will."
J. A. Smiser, "The message of the nineteenth century."
N. Smylie, "Doubt."

CAPT. DIEMER and Wm. Forbes came in town last Wednesday. They have made a preliminary survey of the country North of Princeton to the Ohio river at Uniontown. They have gone back to Princeton and will at once run the levels over the line surveyed and make a permanent location of the line.

The first Democratic Convention held in East Tennessee was in Bledsoe county. It pronounced in favor of Tilden and Hendricks, and resolutions were adopted opposing free trade, but demanding a revision of the tariff and a repeal of the internal revenue.

Mr. Geo. T. Miles and Miss Lillie B. Johnston, both of Cave Spring, Ky., were married Thursday afternoon at the Franklin House in this city. Rev. T. L. Moody officiating.

Hon. Wm. S. Holman has been nominated by the Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District of Indiana.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

The policy suggested of rushing through appropriation bills and adjourning right away does not meet the approval of all the Democratic members of Congress. Some of them say the land grant forfeited bills are the most important measures pending and are unwilling to go home until provision is made for the restoration of these lands to the public domain. The past few days of torrid weather made some members and Senators desire an early adjournment, but besides several important appropriation bills that have yet to be passed, an amicable agreement on the Naval bill must be reached before the session ends. If Congress gets away before the middle of July some hard work must be done, and so it is quite too soon to begin packing its trunks. Besides it may happen that the Senate will insist upon the House paying some attention to the bills it has placed upon the Speakers' table before adjournment. Statesmen have done their new hot weather togas and many of them handle palm leaf fans.

The Senate devoted most of the week to debate on the House bill for a bureau of labor statistics, and finally passed as a substitute Senator Aldrich's bill. This was treating the House discourteously. It simply relegates the matter to that body, when in the rush and heat of the closing hours it is likely to be alighted. In the regular order of Congressional events, Friday was private bill day in the House, but as things happened last Friday was a personal explanation day. Representative Waller was the first explainer. He arose to deny at length, that he had been solicited by Mr. English, senior, in behalf of his son, who got the seat for the Seventh Indiana District in the contested election case of English vs. Peale. Mr. Waller said his absence from the House at the time of the last call for the ayes and nays was in pursuance of a telegram announcing the arrival of his family in the city. Representative Hart asked if he were requested on this floor by Mr. English's friends to go and meet his family. Amid applause and laughter Mr. Waller replied "No Sir." "If you have any other questions in that line I shall be most happy to answer them to your complete satisfaction."

The next explainer was Representative Kellogg, when the House was made the scene of an act in the Star Route Comedy. He demanded that the House inquire into the charges against him, but that body refused to go into another personal investigation. Referring to his recent trial, he showed that he had not pleaded the statute of limitation, but was obliged to confess that he had not exercised his privilege of waiving it. He stated that the law which prohibits member of Congress from receiving compensation for services where the United States was a party "had been violated a thousand times." Mr. Hammond said it was a humiliating confession for a member of Congress to say that he knew 99 men who had represented the people here, and who had committed felonies, and yet admit that he had never mentioned the fact until it was necessary to screen himself.

Representative Springer has entered his protest against the bill for retiring Gen. Grant, with the rank and pay of a Gen. of the Army. He says under ordinary circumstances he would be glad to do Gen. Grant honor, but now is not the time for the Congress of the United States to come to his relief. He suggested himself in Wall street with speculators who have ruined his fortunes and the reputations of his partners by the most disreputable practices that have ever been exposed in the financial transactions of this country. He thinks the habit of increasing the pay of men who are receiving as much as \$3,800 a year ought to be stopped until the men in ranks and their widows and orphans have received their dues at the hands of the Government.

President Arthur has had a lively week of hand-shaking and the White House has been unusually busy. The visiting bicyclists came down upon the Chief Magistrate in great numbers; many of the strangers who came to the unveiling of the Slater statue called to pay their respects, and a large delegation of the bishops and ministers of the African M. E. church in conference at Baltimore came over with their wives and children, cousins and aunts to shake hands.

Washington, May 27 1884.

The re-union of the Killbuck, Metcalf, Fort, Johnson, Rodford and Whitfield families which was mentioned as a prospective happy occasion in the CHRONICLE a few weeks since took place at Fort's station in Robertson county last Friday. It was largely attended and proved a most enjoyable affair. Those for thirty years or I greatly desired your presence. In case you lacked a reporter I will state that we had a glorious good time, about five to eight hundred present. Col. Fort of Chattanooga made us a good speech, also Jo. Washington and Joel Fort. Everything passed off pleasantly. We had plenty to eat, good food-water to drink and everything to add to our pleasure.

I invited S. C. Mercer to meet with us, being unable to attend he sent his poem which I trust you will publish and give him credit. We will try another re-union in about one year. With best wishes, Yours truly,

V. M. METCALFE.

Gen. Basil W. Duke, of Louisville, is to deliver the literary address at the Commencement of the Mississippi Normal School, June 15th.

W. H. Kernan calls Grant "The Great Unpaired."

STOP!

And consider the most important thing necessary for a FINE crop of Tobacco or Corn before it's too late. It's the

"National Fertilizer" sold by Keesee & Northington. Use it once and you will never raise another crop without it. Special prices given to those wanting large quantities. Call and see us before buying elsewhere, it will be to your interest.

KEESSEE & NORTHINGTON.

B. F. HARDIN & CO.,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

MANUFACTURERS OF—

CARRIAGES,

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